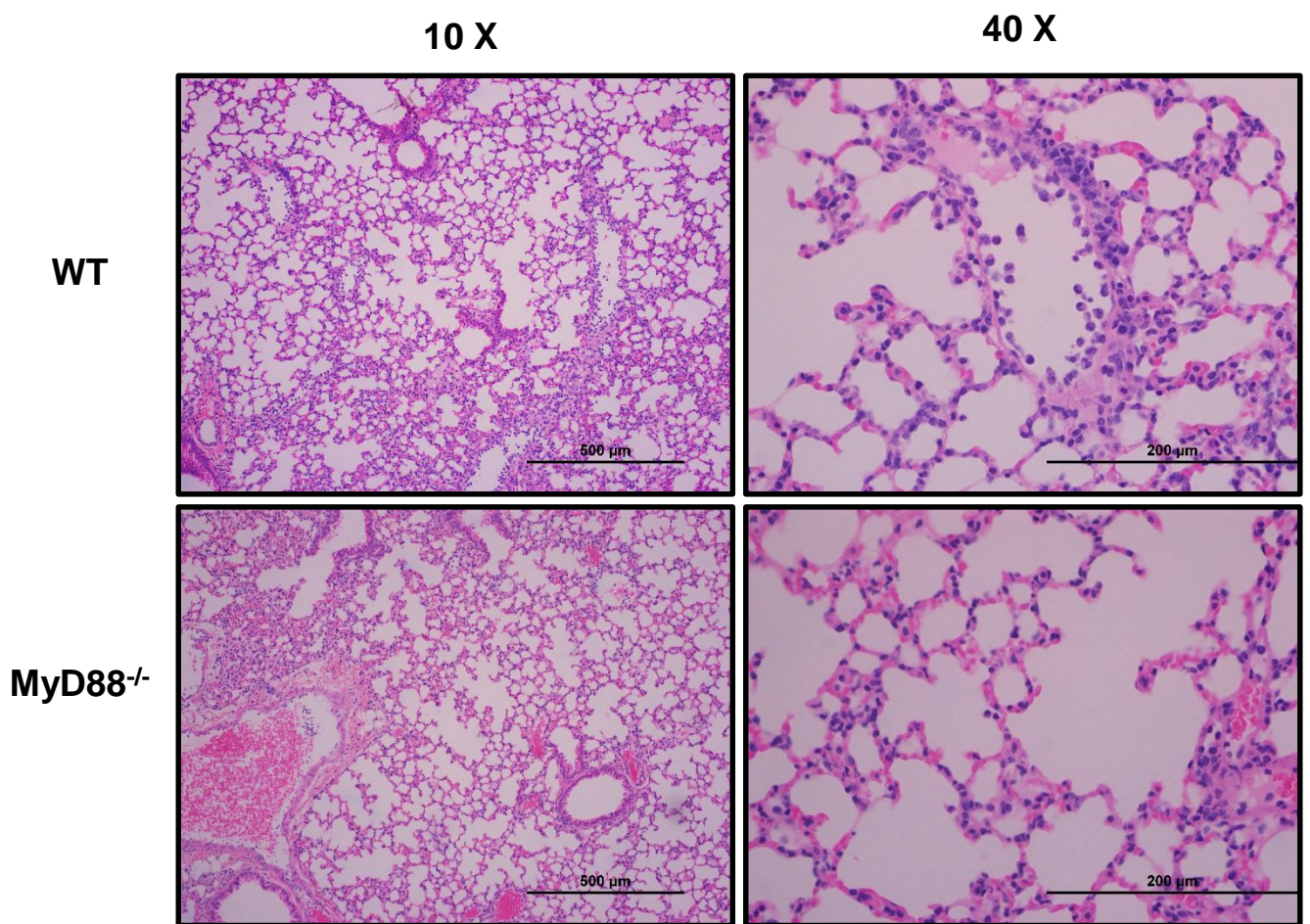
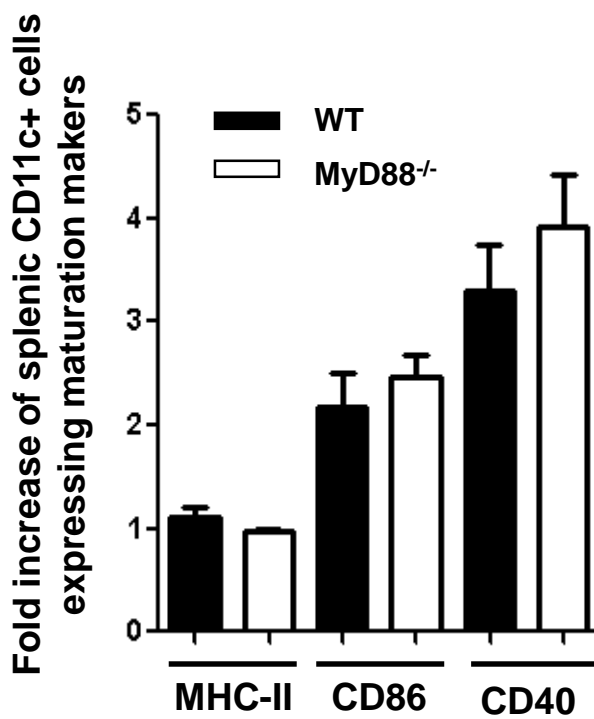


Supplementary Figure 1 *Bechelli et al.*



Supplementary Fig 1 Inflammatory cellular accumulation in lung of infected WT and *MyD88*^{-/-} mice. WT and *MyD88*^{-/-} mice were infected i.v. with *R. australis* (8×10^5 PFUs per mouse). On day 4 p.i., mice were sacrificed and tissues were isolated and analyzed. Histopathological staining of lung from infected mice under both magnifications 10X and 40 X.

Supplementary Figure 2 *Bechelli et al.*



Supplementary Fig 2 Maturation of splenic DCs in WT and MyD88^{-/-} mice *in vivo*. WT and MyD88^{-/-} mice were infected i.v. with *R. australis* (8×10^5 PFUs per mouse). On day 1 p.i., mice were sacrificed, and spleens were dispersed into a single cell suspension with a plunger and passed through a 100 μ m-strainer prior to flow cytometric analysis. Expression levels of MHC-II, CD86, and CD40 in cells gated on CD11c⁺ were determined by flow cytometric analysis.